The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Rapid Advance of the Prussian Forces Toward Paris.

Destruction of Corps and Supplies About Paris Ordered.

The Inhabitants to Impede the Invaders by Every Means.

Departments of the Seine and Marne in a Panic.

Another Turbulent Session of the Chambers.

The Ministry Sustained on the Kerary Proposition.

THE SITUATION.

The Prussian Advance Toward Paris—Troops to be Impeded by Every Method—The Prussian Headquarters.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning says the sum of all the news received at the Ministry of the Interior is that the Prussians made their reconnaissance into the Departments of Marne and even into the valley of Chalons. The Prefect of the Department of Upper Marne announces that a portion of the northern arrondissement of Vitry is occupied by the Prussian forces. Orders have been given that the march of the Prussians be opposed by every obstacle which the destruction of the people can suggest in addition to the systematic measures which will be executed under the direction of engineer officers sent out by the Government. The grain now in the valleys of the Seine and Marne, and all of their contents which could not be removed, have been purposely burned. The country people are destroying the bridges and doing all they can to impede the march of the Prussian armies. They will burn or destroy such provisions as they are unable to remove, or upon one of the roads of the Prussians. The scouts of the Prussians have made their appearance at Chalons-sur-Marne, and also at St. Menehould. The Prefect of the latter town sent all the railway officials here with the plans.

PARIS, Aug. 25—7½ P.M.—The Prussian Monitor states that King WILLIAM'S head-quarters have been removed from Pont-a-Mousson to Barle-Duc. The head-quarters of the first and second armies are near Metz, while the other corps continues its march on Paris.

Positions of McMahon and Bazaine—The Emperor's Movements—The Railway at Sarrey Cut.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from Rheims, dated the 26th, says that it was supposed that the armies of MCMAHON and BAZAINE had effected a junction, and are well supported by the considerable command of the Fortress of Montmedy, Verdun, Thionville and Metz, would await attack. It was not expected that any important engagement would occur within two days. The Emperor left Courcelles last night, and rode to Reims, on the centre of Chalons. Yesterday the General head-quarters were at Chalons. Advices from Montmedy stated that only 200 Prussian cavalry entered at Avioth.

LONDON, Aug. 26—Noon.—The centre column, commanded by Crown Prince of Saxony, and the right wing, under General MANTEUFFEL, left Rheims on Monday, hoping to prevent Marshal MCMAHON from joining the Emperor and Prince Napoleon, who left Chalons this morning (Friday) marching northward. Wimpffen of BAZAINE'S junction with McMahon. Prussian detachments are reported at Chaumont and Bricon. The following official despatch from Berlin has just been received: "The Government has removed to Bar-le-Duc, but even now, as the effect that Chalons has been evacuated by the French, and that the Prussian column is west of Chalons, advancing rapidly."

PARIS, Aug. 26—Midnight.—It is reported that the Prussians are at Sommine to-day. Sommine is a town of 3,000 people, twenty-five miles south-west of Epernay, and about sixty-five miles from Paris. Chalons has been abandoned. It is said that the forces of the Crown Prince will to-day enter that city, as well as Rheims—meeting with no resistance—while Prince FREDERICK CHARLES moves on Paris direct. Dense fogs still cover the battle fields.

FROM THE FRONT.

Rumored Defeat of the Prussians Before Chalons and Verdun—Strategic Prussian Movements—Arrival at Chalons.

PARIS, Aug. 25—9 P. M.—The *Figaro* has been issued an extra, with the following news:

"A person, who arrived in Paris at 6 o'clock to-night, coming from Epernay, reports that he heard in that city that the Prussians were defeated to-day between Verdun and Chalons. Groups of Prussian dismounted cavalry and infantry, were continually coming into Chalons. The combat commenced this morning at 3 o'clock, and the news reached Chalons and Epernay about 8 or 9 in the afternoon. Nothing definite is stated as to the number of men engaged, but according to rumor one entire army of Prince CHARLES was in the fight. An order had been given to evacuate Epernay to-morrow. Trains going toward the railway from Paris to Epernay are stopped at Chateau Thierry, which is now the terminus of the line."

Prince Napoleon Again Rallied and Given Position.

Other Incidents of the War—Appointments at Head-Quarters—Sick Week.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Prince PIERRE GALLEGALLI, distinguished for his services in the American and Mexican wars, is especially prominent among the chiefs of the Bureau of Franco-Imperial reservation in Mexico. By the aid of his corps of sharpshooters he saved MAXIMILIAN from death, and was killed in the battle of the 16th at Gravelotte. He was a Major in the Fourth Regiment of the Prussian Grenadiers of the Guard, and fell at the head of his men. MARSHAL ACHILLE MAY, the Duke of Richelieu, and Marshal CANROBERT have each across the field of the battle of Gravelotte. He was promoted to a Colonelcy on the field.

AA Saints Mere are Chenes, Marshal CANROBERT threw himself before his troops, and after a sharp armed conflict with a Prussian officer, drove the enemy back.

PARIS, Aug. 25—7½ P.M.—The Prussian army of Prince CHARLES that they were marching Metz has been completely surrounded by a strongly intrenched line of Prussians. Its attempt to rally had been made up to noon yesterday. The preparations for the siege of Metz seem formidable. The intrenchments proceed with great activity. Strasbourg is well garrisoned. According to the *Telegraph's* correspondence, the defenses are said to have destroyed all property within range of the guns. The Prussian troops already surrounded the city, yet the Government Troops managed to escape with over 12,000 men of Bazaine. The defense of Toul by the National Guard and Gen. Gerard Seville is described. In Paris enormous works of fortification are being completed. The Paris Artillery has been well supplied with provisions of all kinds.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Napoleon Declares Himself Unable to Impede the Progress of the Prussians.

Proclamation Ordering the Dynasty to Maintain Public Tranquillity—The Government Sustained.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the Minister of War declared that the Franc-tireurs were regularly enrolled and registered at the Ministry of War, and must be considered as belonging to the army. M. THIERS announced in the name of the Committee appointed to decide upon the proposition of M. KERATRY, that they were unable to arrange the matter with the Government, and hence the matter was left to Count PALIKAO, who, as a proof of his confidence in the Chambers, will select three Deputies to form part of the Committee of Defense. The motion of M. KERATRY to enlarge the Committee of Defense, was then taken up and discussed at great length and with much excitement. M. KERATRY defended his proposal, and M. CLEMENT DUVERNOIS replied. M. JULES FAVRE declared that the misfortunes of the country came from that fatal mismanagement to which the Chamber had been compelled to submit. This should be said. "It is to maintain a dynasty, that the country must fight——." The remainder of the sentence was lost in the uproar and turmoil which these words caused. M. BOURSET said that the only question now was how to drive the foreigners from our soil. This was received with great applause, and the close of the debate was ordered by a vote of 230 to 35. The proposition of M. KERATRY was then rejected by a vote of 229 nays against 41 yeas. M. GAMBETTA demanded news of the war, especially concerning the battle of the 18th and the position of the Prussian forces. Mr. CHEVREAU, Minister of the Interior, replied that Marshal BAZAINE was too greatly occupied to send a report. He added that the telegraph gave no indication of an engagement today, (Wednesday.) It was true that Prussian scouts had been seen in the Departments of Marne and Aube, but in this respect no further advices can be given. The Minister concluded by stating that if the French troops had left Chalons, it was with the object of favoring the general defense of the country. The sitting was then dissolved. The subscriptions of the three members of the Committee of Defense were made yesterday at the council of ministers, but have not yet been accepted by the Chambers.

PARIS.

Napoleon Boldly Denounced by a Journalist—Publication of War News—A Warning to the Press—Checking the Garde Mobile—Distribution of Arms.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—*La Liberté* says: "The Emperor, on opening the Chambers, Jan. 16, 1869, assured France that the military laws which were to be proposed, and the appropriations to be asked for, would place the country in a condition to meet all emergencies. Are we not right in saying that he who uttered this and similar misstatements on that occasion is responsible for the present disasters? And what an overwhelming responsibility before France invaded, before Europe astounded, and before history!"

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Official warning is given that the Ministers of the Interior will be forced to apply the law regulating the Press with the utmost rigor if certain journals, in spite of the representations made to them by the Government, continue to publish full details of the movements of troops, the state of the fortifications, and the composition of the armies. The *Constitutionnel* says on this reason it is to be advanced the Government has consulted not to give blouses to the Garde Mobile. The blouses will be replaced by warmer woollen garments, and the Prefects have received orders to have them made where the troops are raised. This measure, in a sanitary point of view, is excellent, and beside will give work to a great number of work-people whom the war has reduced to distress and destitution. Orders of the Garde Mobile have been issued every where, and the arms are distributed in the territories corresponding with the three grand army corps. In the rest of France the distribution is nearly completed.

Prussian Slaughter—Revelations on Tuesday—Destruction of Crops Ordered—Arrest of Spies—A Prussian Wager.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The *Opinion Nationale* says that to all who think more of any other things than driving the Prussians from the soil of France, it recommends the perusal of the following message from a published Prussian plan of attack: "Paris will never be in our power unless owing to political circumstances, or moral reasons, which will oblige the defenders to open to us its gates." "Political circumstances," says the *Opinion*, "means revolution, and 'moral reasons' means treachery." The Council of the Ministers was in session half of to-day. It has been decided by the Committee of Defense that upon the approach of the army all the crops in the Departments of the Seine and Marne, and in the environs of Paris must be destroyed. So, greater haste is urged on the farmers to store their produce in the Government warehouses in the city before the enemy can seize it. All the animals in the Zoological Garden in the Bois de Boulogne have been removed. A number of them have been retained in the city, and part have been sent to Belgium. Some of the animals are of very great value. More Prussian spies were arrested yesterday, taking plans of the works along the banks of the River Seine. Others have also been arrested here. And some have even been detected with the troops of MCMAHON. A remittance has been received from Dublin for the aid of the wounded. The Empress EUGENIE acknowledges the contribution in a note, in which she says: "The offering to the wounded French is received with gratitude. The generous sentiments which have inspired this act call forth wishes for the success of our arms and the happiness of the Imperial family, have profoundly touched His Majesty." A Prussian Consul has written to EMILE DE GIRARDIN, offering a wager that he will be in Paris by the 15th of September. GIRARDIN published the letter, and announces his acceptance of the wager. The national loan has been closed, more than the amount required having been subscribed. Gen. TROCHU reviewed the Garde Mobile, yesterday. The men made a fine appearance.

News of the Movements Diplomatic Complications—Opinions of Prominent Commanders—Imperial Head-Quarters—Where the Prussians Are Advancing.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The *Journal Officiel* of to-day publishes an article, of which the following is an extract: "Our ports are free. Our fleet will strike boldly in the North and Baltic Seas. Our commerce and industry are secure. Our credits good. There can be no comparison of the forces with those of the enemy. Prussia sacked her treasury and disorganized her army, and wantonly wasted the strength and life of her nation in arming and organizing an undertaking by the time the more the struggle is prolonged the better is our situation. Our resources in men and money are inexhaustible. Through invasion, Prussia opens the entire nation. The neutral Powers remain friendly, but comprehend that there cannot now be a question of mediation." The *Liberté* says: "France yesterday gained a great victory. In one day many hundreds of millions were paid into the treasury. Prussia for two months has sought to procure a loan and vainly." The *Siècle* this morning, commenting on the item of news that the Imperial headquarters was at Rheims, says: "Who cares? Metz cannot and only have one head-quarters—the center of operations. The Imperial head-quarters can only be surrounding, (interrogation) an army of observation, or having fallen into the hands of the enemy. The world is too interested to talk of the Imperial head-quarters anywhere else than at the Commander-in-Chief."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Paris letters say that the great fear of the Parisians is that some success of the French arms may enable the Emperor to regain Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gustavus Adolphus, the French Navy—Correspondents Dismissed from the Prussian Head-Quarters—Aid for the Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The City of Hamburg is filled with troops. With the French iron-clads blockading Cuxhaven, there are three merchant steamers supposed to be prizes. Advices from Athens of the 15th inst. say the Prussian ship *Villadam* has been captured by a French man-of-war and taken into Syra. It is said that a French iron-clad towed two prizes into Cherbourg on Tuesday.....Newspaper correspondents have been dismissed from the Prussian head-quarters.....The Emperor NAPOLEON has declined the services of 5,000 Irish auxiliaries tendered by JAMES STEPHENS.....The Pope repeats his denial of the story that he congratulated Prussia on her success in the field.

Meetings have been held in Liverpool, Coventry and other places, to raise funds for the wounded.

Meetings have been held at Manchester and elsewhere, to raise aid for the French wounded. Swiss surgeons volunteer for the hospital service in the armies on both sides.

Peace Prospects—Opinions in London—Apprehended Violation of Belgian Neutrality.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times* says until the Prussians leave the Alsatians hate the Germans, and Prussia. Many that the present invasion of her territory is not made in the same spirit as the Duke of BRUNSWICK's, four-score years ago. peace will be difficult, if not impossible. The correspondents of the London newspapers assert that the French authorities will only grant for peace beyond the Rhine. The Post expresses satisfaction that the war is localized, and that the scene of devastation cannot now be greatly increased.....The Daily News last night that the complaint of the French that Prussian wounded are allowed to groan Belgian territory is a mere pretext for intended treachery of the soil.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Belgian Minister has says that the journals have received authority from his Government to positively contradict the statement that the passage of wounded Prussians through the territory of Belgium has been permitted on attempted.

It is said that the garrison at Brussels has received orders to march to the frontier immediately.

Changes in the French Position—Movements of the Army—The Corps Legislatif.

Mr. GAILLARDET, in his dispatch to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, says that an evident change has taken place in the French position within the past forty-eight hours. "We are ourselves again after a long season of prostration and of agony, and we may be able to recover to assume the offensive. Such at least appears to be the prevailing opinion at the Ministry of War and in the official world. He then states the following facts as additional information which he has obtained: "After the defeat at Frœschweiler, the army corps encamped retired in good order upon Rivers and Nancy, where they were prepared to Chalons by rail from Strasbourg as rapidly as the demoralization of the troops would permit. Besides this movement, the troops in the centre and south of Alsace, with the numerous garrison at Belfort, were sent to Chalons by rail from Paris to Mulhouse. At the same time the expeditionary corps placed at Charlesburg to work on the Metz forts, and 40,000 troops of the line also at Charlesburg, were sent to Chalons which they reached in five days. These forces united to 30,000 regular troops from Paris and the frontier cities near Belgium, make an effective force of 100,000. Since then 30,000 Garde Mobile have been added to the number, and under the effective discipline of Gen. TROCHU will quickly become a homogeneous body of troops." Mr. GAILLARDET considers that TROCHU has succeeded in re-establishing communications with BAZAINE, from the fact that a large body of prisoners had arrived from Courcelotte, and more were expected. "This fact," he says, "proves that the much-disputed station of that day's fighting could not have been unfavorable to them, since they had leisure to capture and to guard prisoners." "The work upon the fortifications," he adds, "is almost terminated. Yesterday the construction of the draw-bridges was completed, and the bastions of the cross batteries were finished. The armament of the Forts of St. Denis, Vincennes and Mount Valerien are really formidable. Mr. GAILLARDET refers to the recent violent scenes in the Corps Legislatif, and says: "A word about the Legislature. Since the danger appears less imminent, the spirit of chicanery and recrimination has resumed its ascendency in the ranks of the Left. Each day objections are tabled against the system of operations devised for defense, because they are incomplete. The Ministry are obliged to inquire into the facts, and to answer, and justify their conduct. Thus valuable time, a few hours which could be much better employed. The session of the Corps Legislatif of today was spent in these idle debates. GAMBETTA, himself, has departed from the dignified part he has hitherto maintained to take part in these paltry discussions. The public mind at present thinks only of the defense of the country, with perfect judge the conduct of their representatives. The national loan has been subscribed with admirable promptness. Many thousands of small subscribers pass the night in the arcades of the Bon Rivoli to carry the result of their savings to the Public Treasury. The loan has been placed upon the Bourse at 68 francs, 50 centimes; and the issue of the will not be wanting to it."

FRESH PRUSS AN ADVANCE

The March Into Champagne—New Points of Occupation—The River Marne to Paris.

The one fact clear amid all the contradictory statements of the morning dispatches is that the Prussians are advancing toward Paris. What we unanimously looked for and dreaded to find out which corps are being moved forward, and what line of route they are following, is left entirely in the hands of hopeless obscurity. The cause, when a great catastrophe is impending, is always surrounded by a thick fog of contradictory rumors, manufactured at the instance of the Prussian head-quarters, and by the panic-stricken people who are flying from the path of the invader. Of the latter class are the Parisians, who, in their present mood, would believe anything, and who, in their present state of mind, are capable of anything. Their fears are not without reason, for the Prussians are now in the heart of the country, and the French army is not in a position to strike a blow. The Prussians have occupied Chalons, Epernay, Rheims, Vitry, the natural line of march would seem to be onward by Meaux and the valley of the Grand Morin, an affluent of the Marne, toward Paris. The corps who have advanced across the Aisne against to St. Menehould, on the other hand, find Chalons and Epernay in the direct line of their advance to Paris by the Valley of the Marne, while those whose outposts are reported at Vassy and Brienne seem to intend following the course of the Aube till it joins the Seine at Marcilly. From the growing evidences of panic and preliminary devastation in the path of the invading army, it is tolerably obvious that the reported movements are something more than a mere reconnoissance, and with Paris in its present temper it will be interesting to note how the appalling spectacle of the invader before the gates will affect the still diversent and violent political parties within them. Toward this point all the latest movements of the Prussians evidently converge, and with their advance columns at a distance of but seventy miles from the capital, we cannot have long to wait for one of the most remarkable historical episodes of modern times.

CITY WAR NEWS.

The New-York German Press on the European War.

The New-Yorker *Staats-Zeitung*, in its yesday's issue says:

"What the Union is to the Americans is to the German the political unity of his fatherland. France has proved herself his enemy of Germany, asks for centuries. She has threatened the independence of Germany for centuries, taken away from her one province after the other, and finally, from mere desire for conquest, begun such awful inroads upon Germany, and exposed her to such humiliation, sufferings, that indeed if the Germans, standing now as victors on French soil, in remembrance of the wrongs they have suffered, and the losses they have sustained, hastily at the moment, wanted to exercise retaliation, France would indeed have reason to tremble. But such feelings of revenge are strange to the German, and although he opposes at present the Frenchman as his enemy, yet he expects already the time when peace and friendship, based on mutual acknowledgment of each other's virtues will be restored between both nations. Who has summoned the present war? Who has forced Germany to make such a mighty effort as to call one million of her sons into the field, in order to receive her independence and to protect her honor. To him who has done this, to him ought to be made the appeal to aim for peace, and if he gives it, Germany guarantees for his sincere intention to keep it. As long as he is not doing so, Germany cannot do otherwise than advance further into France, and by new victories make the French feel her power until they show themselves willing to accept the conditions considered by Germany indispensably necessary for the restoration of a permanent peace."

French Patriotic Aid Society.

The French Patriotic Aid Society met last evening, at their assembly room, No. 21 West Houston-street, Mr. GERRY, President, in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. VATABLE, Jr., acknowledged the receipt from the different members of the Executive Committee of $1,500, and also reported that the French ladies in the City were preparing additional boxes of lint and other necessaries for the alleviation of the sufferings of their wounded countrymen. Favorable speeches were made, expressing confidence in the ultimate success of the French arms, and the following subscriptions were reported:

The French in Philadelphia	$500
A. Belmont (Germany)	100
V. Becker	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible] & Co.	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]	50
[illegible]

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The Republican Clarion Extra Supplement to 1876

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Proposals in Behalf of National Americans in Cuba—Embarrassment of Gen. Sickles and Members of the Spanish Government—Possible Resignation of the Ministers—Gen. Prim and Regency Scheme of Rule.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Friday, Aug. 5, 1870.

Our Minister of Foreign Affairs has proposed, through Gen. SICKLES, a diplomatic note to the Spanish Government, protesting against the unjust and illegal seizure by the authorities of St. Jacques, in Cuba, of both the movable and immovable property of several American citizens, and the arbitrary imprisonment, ordered by Gen. CESPEDES, of VANDERPOOL, of several Americans of the North, in open contempt of the treaties of 1795. The note, which is couched in the most energetic language, has occasioned deep thought to the Ministers, for it is well known in Spain that our Government is the first in the world to protect, in the most efficacious manner, the interests of its subjects. Mr. MANSFIELD FISH declared that 400 Americans, if the property seized shall be immediately given up, with everything that was on them, to their owners, and that the Americans of the North who are still in confinement shall be at once released and receive a substantial indemnity for the injuries they have sustained. The Council of Ministers will sit either this evening or to-morrow, when, in all likelihood, it will be decided to send a telegraphic dispatch to the authorities of St. Jacques, in Cuba, ordering them to return all property seized to its rightful owners, to set at liberty our countrymen who have been imprisoned, and informing them that they will have to indemnify those who have been unjustly deprived of their property or illegally imprisoned. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs has promised Gen. SICKLES that the claims of his Government shall be duly considered, and justice done to the injured parties.

VALUE OF SPAIN'S PROMISES.

It is not the first time that in a similar case the Spanish Government, knowing that the authorities of Cuba had exceeded their rights and disregarded international treaties, has hastened to make promises in order to lessen the bad effect of the imprudent conduct of the Generals in command of Cuba, but the promises have not been fulfilled, or if they have, it has been a long time after, and in a manner not at all in conformity with justice. In order that Spain may be compelled to do justice it will be necessary for our Minister of Foreign Affairs to show the greatest determination, and if this is not done, the grave affair will be kept, perversely, a long time on hand.

PRIM'S SCHEMES.

Gen. PRIM and his friends, M. RONDILLA, President of the Cortes, and M. MARTOS, who leads the fraction of the Radicals in the Chamber, have turned their regards toward the Prince ALFONSO DE BOURBON. They are acting in union with the Emperor. MAGARET ARTAZU, the nephew of Marshal SERRANO and the proprietor of the *Imparcial*, a journal deeply devoted to Gen. PRIM, has gone to Paris to carry on negotiations in reference to this matter jointly with M. OLOZAGA, who is well disposed to this new intrigue.

The point to decide is to prevail upon the Ex-Queen to intrust her son to a Council of the Regency, the President of which is to be Gen. PRIM, and the Counselors M. OLOZAGA and M. MARTOS. They would impose as a sine qua non condition that the Ex-Queen, her mother, CARLOTTA, and the father of the young Prince, should remain in Paris for at least two years longer, the Spanish Treasury allowing them a certain income; and when the recollections of the revolution of September should have nearly died out, they could return to Spain to be with the Prince ALFONSO, whose Regent, protector and support would be Gen. PRIM. You will ask me how Gen. PRIM would be able to reconcile his declarations, so positively stated in the Cortes, and the three "nevers" which he uttered with reference to the possibility of the restoration of the BOURBONS. Gen. PRIM will forget his promises just in the same manner as he has forgotten the numerous protestations he has made from time to time to the Ex-Queen CHRISTINA, in the first place, and to her daughter afterward.

DESIRE OF THE GENERAL.

Gen. PRIM, said I should like to make it known abroad, it concerns at any price of keeping himself in power and of being the life and soul of General policy. The Council of the Regency, being presided over by him, he would naturally be the leader of it. In this case Marshal SERRANO would be put aside with a pension of $10,000 per annum, for life. This project is being considered at the present moment. If PRIM should triumph in the banks of the Rhine you will see this or the political programme. But you may expect to see it met with a most determined opposition from all the partisans of the revolution, with which this project is entirely at variance. Few people in Madrid are acquainted with this new scheme of PRIM'S. I shall inform M. CASTELAR of it and his friends. I have got this news from a very reliable source.

An Illinois Elopement—A Fatchless Husband and a Furnishing Wife.

The Sandy Hill *Herald* gives the following account of an elopement from that neighborhood, which had a very unsatisfactory result for two of the parties concerned:

Last week our village was the scene of an attempted elopement, which has caused considerable talk hereabout. The parties immediately interested were a married man, L. W. FOOTE, and Miss ELLA SMITH. The "course of true love" did not run smooth in this instance, owing to an unforeseen mishap. Wednesday night, a letter which was placed on the window-sill of this foolish young girl, miscarried; said letter contained all the little preliminaries necessary for the successful carrying out of the attempted elopement. Thursday morning the letter was placed in the hands of those who afterward cruelly spoiled the little game, so nicely arranged beforehand. Thursday morning, according to appointment, the gay young cavalier was at the station at Fort Edward, where he adored fair one was to meet him, as they were to fly on the wings of love to the setting sun—Chicago is her word. The fair one was not on. A telegram at Sandy Hill bade her hurry up, which she did, and left here on the next train going south. The same train (unknown to the girls) had on board the lawful wife of FOOTE and an officer. Arriving at Fort Edward the guilty pair soon met, and were congratulating each other on the fortunate turn of affairs and the happy future in store for them, when Mrs. FOOTE coolly snatched the cup of happiness from their lips in the most unceremonious manner, by presenting her self—"in person and in "esse;" was the result. The injured lady upbraided her unfaithful lord for his cowardice, and asked him "why was this thus?" He stood there (or rather sat) and by his side was she who had alienated his plighted faith from his lawful wife. A warrant in the hands of the officer against Miss SMITH, for obtaining goods under false pretenses, was the means of bringing matters to a focus. Miss SMITH, after the pair had separated, FOOTE included. He paid all damages. Footing the bills has undoubtedly prevented any further attempts at elopement, at least for the present. We are free to say that this is a most disgraceful affair for the principals. For a man to desert his deserving wife and to leave her in misery and want, while he picks up with another woman, no punishment is too much. Instead of being allowed to walk in the streets unmolested, as if nothing had happened, the stronger arm of the law should interpose and teach him his duties as a husband.

Railroad Collision at Pawtucket, R. I.—Several Persons Injured.

The Providence *Journal* of the 23d instant has the following account of a collision on the previous day: "The passenger train for Clinton and Fitchburg, which leaves Providence at 1:30 P. M., on arriving at Pawtucket, at 1:45, collided with a portion of Conductor HARRINGTON'S Worcester freight. Eight or ten cars of the freight train were standing between the Broad-street and Dexter-street crossing, the remainder of the train reaching up and standing above Broad-street, in order to allow the train coming down, which the engine was switching on to the yard. The Fitchburg train, which generally has only two passenger cars, happened to have four yesterday afternoon, and the regular engineer being absent on account of illness, his duties were being temporarily discharged by THOMAS STAPLES, an employé of some experience. A flagman is stationed at the Dexter-street crossing, whose duty it is to display his flag on the approach of trains whenever any team is in the way. It is also stated to be the custom of the conductors of freight trains, when on the main track, to send a man with a red flag some distance ahead to signal to any approaching train. On the occasion of the flagman at the crossing signaled the approaching train, he had been in the habit of sleep-walking for years.

The remains of the CRAFT family at Northampton, Mass., is recorded as one of the most interesting events which have occurred in the delightful locality for several years. The oldest member is eighty years, and the youngest eight months. Gen. A. H. CRAFT, the government pensioner at Washington, was of the number. At the banquet, which was followed by a social entertainment, a poetical address was delivered by Rev. Dr. CRAFT. Among the relics exhibited was a CRAFT watch, dated 1693.

An ingenious resident of Allandale, Canada, who had a valuable horse stolen from his stable some weeks since, recently advertised for it on hoops for the Freedom Army. He stated in the advertisement that the stolen horses would be purchased, and at the same time gave a minute description of the animal he had lost. In a few days he received a telegram from Boston, and on going there found his steed in possession of a gentleman named WILSON. The thief was arrested on the same day, and the buying for the Freedom was immediately discontinued.

Rev. Mr. BOOTHBYE, of Brunswick, N. Y., had been asked by a council of his Church and called upon to resign. He opposed the investigation with the determination to put a bold front upon the business, and, if possible, overawe the ladies to whom his attentions had been so repulsive, but they were not to be overawed and the quash was that all his indiscretions were brought to light, much to the horror of his flock. In consideration of his years and family permission was given him to continue to preach until his term expires, which does not seem at all consistent in view of the revelations made at the trial.

Obituary.

BOWEN G. LORD, Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police, died, on Wednesday evening, at his residence, No. 220 West Twentieth-street, after a protracted illness of more than a year, nearly half of which time he has not been able to attend to duty. Capt. LORD was connected with the Police Department for fifteen years, nearly all of which time he has been engaged upon sanitary duty, having organized and taken command of the Sanitary Squad of Police in 1859, and was made a captain about six years ago. As an officer of excellent judgment, fully equal to the discharge of any important duties devolving upon him in the enforcement of the health laws, he was in private life an estimable gentleman, enjoying the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends. Deceased was about fifty years of age.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather and the threatened storm, the sale of LEWANDER, GILBERT & FISHER at Queens Long Island, on Wednesday, was postponed. To-morrow the sale of lots at Long Branch, under the direction of A. D. MERLIN, Jr., & BROTHER, takes place. Parties wishing to be present can leave the City per boat as late as 11 A. M. No property was disposed of at the Exchange yesterday, and the attendance was only nominal. Real estate matters continue quiet, and but little of incident is occurring. Next week promises a slight revival of business, if the sales advertised can be taken as a test. Considerable city property is on the tables, and the week will, it is expected, be a busy one at the Exchange. Several suburban sales are also already noticed for the week, and if purchasers present themselves, the market will assume a firmer and a better tone.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Grand and Clinton sts., n. e. corner, 25x100.....$30,000
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

THROUGH LINES TO
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
VIA
PANAMA
AND
NEW-YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT AGENTS,
No. 1 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
DIRECT,
THE NEW AND FAVORITE
CLIPPER SHIP
"GOLDEN FLEECE,"
A. 1, 1,000 TONS BURTHEN,
WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT
ON SATURDAY, 15th inst.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
FROM PIER FOOT OF CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER.
For Freight or Passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
DELAFIELD & DUER, 82 Wall-st

THE OFFAL NUISANCE.

Seeds of Pestilence in the Lower Bay.

What May be Accomplished from the Criminality of the Contractors for Removing Dead Animals—Duty of the Authorities—Prompt Action Demanded by the People—The Public Peace as Well as the Public Health Endangered.

The indignation lately evinced by the residents at Bay Ridge, New-Utrecht, Bath, Gravesend, and on the coast east thence to Coney Island, in consequence of the action of the New-York offal contractors in throwing overboard the carcasses of dead animals in the Lower Bay, has not, by any means, subsided, though there is not so much said in these localities in relation to the nuisance as the boss butchers. The realities are patently wearing the aspect of the criminal authorities in this City, hoping that positive steps will soon be taken to rid them of the pestiferous nuisance as which, for weeks past, they have been subjected. The counsel to the Board of Health, at the last meeting of that body, declined to be put against the District-Attorney's action in relation to this matter, and had there been informed that measures had already been taken to bring the offenders to punishment. On this statement the residents in the localities above mentioned now rely, and they are anxious to learn what are the proposed measures of relief, and as to the promptness with which they are to be applied by the District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York. If these eventuate in nothing, there may yet be warm work in the Lower Bay, on some fine evening when the offal-boat makes its appearance, for the people whose health is being endangered and whose property is being depreciated in value in consequence of the vile odors that emanate from the offal and decomposed carcasses of which the contractors so easily rid themselves, are in no mood to be trifled with. If legal redress be not speedily forthcoming, they may take the law into their own hands. Scores of them, and even now quoting as a precedent the action of the residents of Staten Island, some years ago, who, when the health of their families was compromised by the presence in their midst, at what is now the Upper Quarantine, of pestilence having contagious and infectious diseases, turned out en masse, and destroyed the buildings used as hospitals for the sick. The Long Islanders maintain that their complaints are just as well founded as were those of the Staten Island people; that the offal and the decomposed animals floated into New-Utrecht, on Gravesend Bay, and which are silvered, with all their nicknameable adhesions, to remain under their very noses, are fully as injurious to the public health as the presence of any hospital for infectious diseases can be; that as a matter of self-protection, they may be forced to take such action with regard to the existence of this nuisance as will convince the authorities that they are in earnest, and that laxity of action on the part of the latter in the duty of preserving the public health will be the warrant sufficient in the offal contractors for committing a crime against the health and lives of a populous community.

The annoying and health-endangering nuisance complained of exists in its worst form on that part of the beach which lies opposite the village of Bath, at a location here the bay puts inland to a greater extent than at any other point on the section of the island that is subjected to the influence of the noxious odor from these putrescentious lies between the peninsula which makes out seaward from Coney Island and the point of land extending into the Narrows from Fort Hamilton. The water, both on these two points forms a sort of basin, known as Gravesend Bay, and, as the boat containing the offal and carcasses is always unloaded in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton point, the offensive material is swept, by the rising tides, into this bay, and thence washed ashore, to decompose in the broiling sun and to poison the air with its nauseating effluvia. All along the shore of this beautiful Summer resort-dences have been erected for the adjoining highlands, the chief attraction of the locality, besides the magnificent sea view which is presented, being the admirable facility for salt-water bathing. Every house-owner almost has a commodious bath-house on the beach, and the families throughout the whole summer enjoy the luxury and the healthful influences of frequent sea-bathing. At least this was the case until lately, when the action of the offal contractors put a stop to the practice by covering the shore, almost daily, with the unsightly and unsavory objects of which complaint is now made. These consist of the putrescent carcasses of dead animals, and of offal in various stages of decomposition; the presence of which, as may well be supposed, effectually prevents any one from bathing here. In order to show to what extent this nuisance has existed, it may be stated that Mr. Lord, one of the resident citizens in this vicinity, counted, about a fortnight ago, the carcasses of forty-seven dead horses scattered along the shore between the dock (at the foot of this ward) which runs out of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad, and the dock at the point where Fort Hamilton point—a distance of about half a mile. There was also, besides these carcasses a vast quantity of offal and other unsavory matter scattered along the shore; and, in one place, Mr. Lord counted twelve dead horses lying there, within a distance of one hundred yards. On that part of the beach immediately adjoining the grounds of Mr. Hamlet Williams' costly residence, there lay, for a whole week, the carcass of a horse driven far up the shore, high and dry; and poisoning the air all around with its loathsome odor. A member of Mr. Williams' family told a reporter that so strong was the stench arising from the decomposed equine, it was impossible for her to eat anything, and that at night, although the weather was oppressively warm, the family were compelled to keep the windows of their bed-rooms closed. The family of Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, whose residence is on the other side of the dock, about a mile and a half from Mr. Williams', have been annoyed also by similar odoriferous exhalations, though the ex-Mayor was fortunate in not having quite so extensive a surfeit of them as his friend the veteran comedian. Those who have suffered most, however, from the existence of this nuisance are the proprietors of the Atlantic Hotel at Bath. Every Summer until this one the hotel was filled with boarders, mostly residents of New-York, who were attracted hither by the fact that they could enjoy the exhilarating sea-breeze and bathe as well as in the waters of the bay. But the boarding-house of the hotel saw west of the dock mentioned above, and to the same when the dead carcasses began to make their appearance they were constantly in use by the guests. Nearly all these, however, have now left the place, being utterly unable to bear the stench arising from the putrefactions, and some of the latter (the boarders particularly) were actually made sick. Of course, to all these the bathing, which is the chief attraction here, was out of the question, and many went to places further removed for the purpose of indulging in a luxury which, for many years, they were in the habit of enjoying in this locality, so convenient for gentlemen doing business in Metropolis.

This nuisance has become so intolerable that the residents of Bath, New-Utrecht and Gunhillville have been compelled to remove it at their own expense, for none of these putrefactions, be it remembered) are ever taken out to sea by the boat, but, either as a very strong wind from the North-east strikes it, or some one drives them away, but this seldom occurs more frequently than twice during the Summer months, and constantly, if no efforts were adopted to put the nuisance entirely out of the range of sight and smell, they would continue to poison the air, and in all probability, to breed pestilence and death. The residents, therefore, have contracted with a man living near Fort Hamilton to keep the beach clear, and they pay him $100 per month for this service, he being allowed to have extra hire whenever the accumulations of carcasses and offal requires it, for which extra help the citizens have bound themselves to remunerate him monthly. The large carcasses (which, by the bye, are always found to have been skinned—the contractors charged by the City being careful to make every carcass worth only to be used in their position,) are towed out to sea by the offal and bodies of smaller animals are buried on the beach. Whenever the wind blows from the south, the west, or the south-west, it brings the stench of offal and carcasses to the Long Island and County Island shores in great quantities; if, however, it blows from the east, or the south-east, it leaves the Bath shore comparatively free from them, and takes them to the Staten Island shore, while a heavy north-east wind would land them on the shore of New-Jersey. The Staten Islanders, as the TIMES readers will recollect, have been, for some weeks past, exhibiting their disgust at the putrefactions are visiting the atmosphere, specially in the vicinity of Clifton and Port Richmond, from an colony is now being raised on both sides of the Narrows, which the authorities must surely heed. To what an extent are the carcasses decomposed, in some instances, that it is with difficulty that they can be towed away at all, as the tension on the ropes used for the purpose of towing them often pulls them apart. From this it may be surmised with what justice the people who are compelled to inhale the odors arising from these noxious putrefactions have protested against further allowing the offal contractors for the City to spread disease and death among their wives and children. The residents here contend that they are not only entitled to protection in this regard, but that prudence should dictate to the authorities the necessity of keeping this section of country particularly free from any source of disease, as they are immediately opposite the hospitals on the Lower Bay, and therefore are more liable than in any other people residing in the vicinity of the Lower Bay to be affected by the pestilence which may be engendered from the Criminality of the Contractors for Removing Dead Animals—Duty of the Authorities—Prompt Action Demanded by the People—The Public Peace as Well as the Public Health Endangered.

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OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Trotting at Paterson.

A trotting match for $1,000 a side between Mr. ACKERMAN'S, of Hackensack, black stallion, and Mr. J. HOFFER'S bay stallion, both six-year olds, and both rival *Hambletonian* stallions, came off yesterday on the Paterson track. The affair was under the management of Mr. A. A. HOPPER, and proved a complete failure as far as the comfort of the visitors to the course was concerned, elder being unhesitatingly sold, and the Press excluded for admission, and even the judges themselves, who had been specially invited to officiate on the occasion, being compelled by the Moral manager to pay for their admission to the course. The race itself was in consonance with the character of the management, for after Mr. ACKERMAN'S black stallion had won the first heat in 2:31, the bay stallion won the second in 2:40¼, and distanced his opponent in the third heat in 2:46¾.

SUMMARY.

PATERSON COURSE, Aug. 25.—Match $2,000, mile heats, in harness.

J. Hopper's bay stallion, 5 years.....2 2 1 1
J. Ackerman's brown stallion, 5 years.....1 1 2 2
Time—2:31, 2:40¼, 2:46¾.

Base-Ball.

Several interesting games of base-ball were played yesterday, of which the details will be found below:

MUTUAL VS. UNION.

A very close and exciting game was played yesterday, between the Mutual and Union Clubs at Fremont, resulting in a victory for the Mutes. This was the second match of the series, the first of which was won by the Unions, by a score of 19 to 14. The Unions were short-handed, but they made an extremely good and profitable fight, as each Mute had to work strong for them. The homeward-home game will, therefore, be one of unusual interest. Today the Mutuals play the Haymakers. We give the score:

MUTUAL.	1b.	PO.	A.	UNION.	1b.	PO.	A.
Hatfield, s. s....	2	1	0	Bigbie, mc....	2	1	1
Becker, c. f....	1	1	0	Bearman, 1st b.	1	16	1
Pierce, 2d b....	2	1	1	Fisher, p....	2	1	2
Brainard, p....	1	0	0	Shelly, 3d b....	1	2	2
T. White, 1st b....	1	1	0	Hall, c....	1	7	1
Martin, r. f....	0	1	0	Moore, r. f....	0	1	0
C. White, c....	0	1	0	Austin, 2d b....	0	1	1
Wheeler, l. f....	0	1	0	Remy, s. s....	0	1	0
Swandell, 3d b..	0	1	1	Gadsby, l. f....	1	1	0
Total....	10	27	7	Total....	11	27	7

INNINGS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	Runs.
Mutual....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—10
Union....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—19

Umpire—C. GRUE, of the Eckford Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

MONTAUK VS. TUTTLE AND BAILEY.

A very interesting and well-played game took place yesterday, on Union Course, between the above clubs, the match being one of the silver ball series. The result was the well-earned success of the Tuttle and Bailey men, as will be seen by the appended score:

Tuttle and Bailey....	1	1	4	0	0	2	1	1	11
Montauk....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

A THEATRICAL MATCH.

The base-ball match between the members of the dramatic corps of Booth's, Wallack's and the Olympic Theatres, which took place on the grounds at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, yesterday, attracted a large crowd of spectators, and proved to be a well-played and interesting game. We append the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mathews....	3	1	2	0	3	0	1	4	4	4—22
Sutton....	3	1	0	0	2	15	0	1	1	1—23

Cricket—New-York vs. Manhattan.

The match between the first elevens of these clubs, which took place yesterday on the New-York Club grounds at Hoboken, resulted in the signal success of the New-Yorkers, as will be seen by the following score:

MANHATTAN.		NEW-YORK.	
Hosford b. Eastwood....	12	Koppen c. Sleeford b. Tilly....	0
Tilly b. Koppen....	4	Tilyard c. Hosford b. Tilly....	11
H. Tucker c. Smith b. Rogerson....	0	Keller b. H. Tucker....	17
Oakley b. Rogerson....	4	Stevenson c. Hosford b. Oakley....	0
Tilly c. and b. Rogerson....	0	Eastwood c. Hosford b. Tilly....	0
Perrin c. Rogerson....	0	F. Tucker....	0
Fox b. Coatsman....	1	Gregg b. Tilly....	0
Lang b. Eastwood....	0	Coatsman not out....	20
Sleeford b. Eastwood....	0	Eastwood b. Tilly....	11
Lloyd c. and b. Rogerson....	0	Byes 10, wides 1....	11
Hayward not out....	3		
Franklin run out....	0		
Byes 10, wides 1....	11		
Total....	35	Total....	176

Umpires—Messrs. BOND and EASTWOOD.

Chess Matter—Consultation Game.

The following brilliant game was played recently at the Brooklyn Chess Club, between Messrs. MCKENZIE, GILBERG and EUGENE, consulting against Messrs. BRENNINGER, B. RICE and DU COE.

EVANS' GAMBIT.

MCKENZIE AND ALLIES. White.	BRENNINGER AND ALLIES. Black.
1. P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2. Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3. B to Q B 4.	B to Q B 4.
4. P to Q Kt 4.	B takes Kt P.
5. P to Q B 3.	B to Q B 4.
6. P to Q 4.	P takes P.
7. P takes P.	B to Q Kt 3.
8. B to Q Kt 2.	Kt to K B 3.
9. Castles.	P to Q 3.
10. P takes P.	K Kt takes P.
11. R to K, ch.	K to K 2.
12. B takes Kt.	Q takes B.
13. Kt to Q B 3.	Q to K R 4.
14. Q to Q B 4.	Castles.
15. Q Kt to K 4.	Q to Q 4.
16. Q to Q 3.	Q takes B P.
17. Q to Q Kt 5.	Q to Q Kt 5.
18. Q to K R 5.	Q takes R. (a)
19. P to Q 5.	Kt to Q 5.
20. Q B to Q 4.	Kt takes Kt, ch.
21. P takes Kt.	Q to Q Kt 4. (b)
22. R to B.	R to Q 2.
23. Kt to B 4, ch.	P takes Kt.
24. B to Kt, ch.	K to R.
25. Q to R 5, and mates in two moves.	

(a) Injudicious. Removing the queen too far from the field of action.
(b) Intending thereby to save the bishop.

Verdict in the Caseo Poison Case—Dr. Lord Mulcted in the Sum of $10,000.

The so-called Caseo poisoning case at Jersey City, is still fresh in the mind of the public. Dr. LORD was called upon to attend Mr. COATES, and it has been asserted that he died from an overdose of morphine administered by Dr. LORD'S orders. At the examination of Prof. DOREMUS before the Coroner's Jury, last Monday night, he stated that he had examined a portion of the stomach of the deceased, and found morphine enough to cause death. The Coroner then adjourned the request till Wednesday night. At the meeting of the jury no additional evidence was produced, and the case was given to the jury of 5 o'clock. After an absence of three hours the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by an overdose of morphine administered by Dr. LORD. Dr. LORD, during his sickness present, was then bailed by Coroner BURNS in the sum of $10,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Saleswoman's Early-Closing Association.

The Saleswoman's Early-closing Association held its seventh regular meeting at Plimpton Building, last evening. About 6% o'clock, the President, Mr. CHARLES WILLENBROCHER, opened the meeting.

The Committee on Membership reported that during the preceding week it had succeeded in enlisting fifteen new candidates to join the Association; the others with whom they conversed on the subject gave, as a reason for not participating in it, that dismissal from their positions would follow, if it came to the notice of their employers.

Another Committee reported that they were prevented from canvassing the young ladies connected with the various dry-goods establishments in the City by their employers.

The Chairman counseled forbearance and determination, and remarked that no movement was worthy of success which was not able to bear up against first reverses.

Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG, President of the Workingmen's Union, made some remarks on the generous response to her employers to secure the success of any organization. He mentioned that the principal elements of success were the enrollment of members and the collection of funds, and encouraged the meeting by instances in the success of the parent and other Unions.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A few evenings since Officer WALTER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, dressed in citizen's clothes, was with his wife in a drug store, drinking lager in a saloon on Eighth-avenue. JOHN LAMB, with some friends, was also in the saloon imbibing. The conversation turned on the European war, and WALTER put in his say with LAMB'S party. An altercation arose, and WALTER struck LAMB in the face, whereupon LAMB knocked the club from WALTER and thrashed him. To LAMB'S surprise, WALTER, on leaving, shore arrested him, and he was a policeman, a fact which LAMB had been bitterly ignorant of. When the case was called on in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, WALTER did not put in an appearance in time to answer to his name, and LAMB was discharged. WALTER has got himself into serious trouble, and a complaint will be made against him before the Police Commissioners.

Mr. THEODORE B. BUTLER, the President of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, has made a statement to the effect that by the expiration of the law of Congress, authorizing railroad companies to charge an additional cent fare, it will be difficult for them to meet their running expenses, and that unless some relief is afforded they will be forced bankrupt. The public will be very sorry, he the losers in the end, and he cites the examples of the stage companies that attempted to raise fares to eight cents and were resisted. The weaker companies failed, and the others were enabled to raise fares to ten cents. The Manhattan Railroad Company also endeavored to increase their fares to ten cents, and were successfully resisted; the Company then re-organized under a new charter, and now sell gas at a still greater increase. What the railroad corporations will do in case the people oppose their high fares, Mr. BUTLER does not intimate.

Some time between 7 P. M. and 7 A. M., Wednesday night or Thursday morning the tug-boat Commodore Vanderbilt, of Barrett, foot of Roosevelt-street, East River, was entered by dock thieves and eight trunks broken open and rifled. The contents were found scattered over the floor, consisting of wearing apparel, which had been discarded, and articles of little value. The thieves gained an entrance through a window looking over the dock. It is supposed that the trunks were broken open by a gang of young thieves who infest the docks and who, in their boats under the piers in this neighborhood.

There were 580 deaths in this City last week, or 128 less than the week preceding. The mortality of the City has decreased 25 per cent within a month, and is now about identical with that of the same period last year, there having been 592 deaths registered for the week ending Aug. 21, 1869.

The work on St. Thomas' Church, in Fifth-avenue, has so far approached completion that it has been decided to formally open the church early in October. The architectural features of the new edifice have already attracted much attention, and the building has been frequently visited of late by those interested in the subject of church architecture.

A slight fire occurred last evening on the top floor of the four-story tenement No. 180 Orchard-street, occupied by KASPAR MAIERSON, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Loss $100. Another fire occurred in the United States Tea Company's store, corner of Vesey and Church streets. A tierce occurred in the show-window of ANTOINE LOPEZ, No. 1,477 Third-avenue, by a kerosene lamp setting fire to a curtain. Damage trifling. Two kerosene lamps exploded at No. 97½ Greenwich-street, causing slight damage.

The Central Matthew T. Brennan Association met at No. 66 East Broadway and elected officers. MICHAEL BROPHY presided. After considerable discussion, a Committee on Constitution and By-laws, consisting of one from each of the ten Ward Associations represented at the meeting, was appointed, with directions to report at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN BROWN was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, for stealing a chicken from the premises of JOHN HAGAN. Two witnesses swore that the chicken was found in BROWN'S possession, while HAGAN himself, when placed on the stand, swore positively that he never saw the chicken alluded to in his life. BROWN was sent to prison for six months.

On Friday last there was considerable excitement in the lunch-room of the Astor House, caused by an assault on WM. B. CARPENTER, of DEY-st., by one Shirtcutter, employed by ROBERT FARLEY, proprietor of the Astor House Restaurant. It was proven in evidence, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, that FARLEY came behind CARPENTER and struck him two blows, felling him to the floor. Justice SHANDLEY imposed a fine of $25 on FARLEY.

ALBERT G. ADAMS, of No. 373 Tenth-avenue, BARNEY MEEHAN, of No. 313 West-street, and JOHN WILLIAMS, of No. 9 Whitehall-street, were examined before Commissioner SPRINGER, of the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SPRINGER, for dealing in lottery business without payment of the special tax.

If the weather is fair there will be music on the Battery by the Central Park Band this afternoon, between 3½ and 7½ o'clock.

On and after Sept. 1, the trips between New-York and Long Branch will be reduced to three each day, instead of six, as at present. The 9½ A. M. and 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. will be withdrawn. The Plymouth Rock will leave at 10 A. M. instead of 11 A. M., and at 6½ P. M. instead of 7½ P. M. The Jacob Vanderbilt will leave at 3½ only. Returning, leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., 12:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

Rev. A. M. OSBORN, D. D., Presiding Elder of the Poughkeepsie District, New-York Conference of the Methodist Church, will return from his European tour next week. Until Oct. 1 his Post-office address will be Peekskill, after that date Sing Sing.

BROOKLYN.

Application was made, yesterday, in the City Court by WILLIAM L. WHITING, Esq., for the release from jail of ARTHUR E. SKINNER, who was arrested on Monday last, on a charge of false pretenses made by SARAH S. SNOW, of New-York. The complainant alleged that the prisoner had been committed by Justice BUCKLEY without having a hearing, and also without having an opportunity to give bail. Since the arrest Mrs. SNOW has partially withdrawn the charge, together with that of stealing a check for $125 on the Farmers' Bank of Catskill. In view of these facts, the Court released the prisoner on $500 Bail.

The property advertised for sale, yesterday, by the Park Commissioners, on the line of the Sackett-street Boulevard, was duly sold, and on it $1,560 was realized.

JAMES CAMPBELL, eleven years of age, was fatally injured yesterday morning, by falling from a grape arbor, on Third-avenue, near Twenty-third-street. He was taken to his home, on Third-avenue, near Eleventh-street.

The Grand-street and Newtown Railroad Company are putting down a new double track from their station in Meeker-Avenue to the Penny Bridge.

PATRICK FITZGERALD, liquor-dealer, who was arrested a few days ago, for selling liquor at retail, without a license, was yesterday, before Commissioner SPRINGER, discharged, it being the opinion of the Court that he acted through ignorance.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning, Mrs. FRANKS, an elderly lady residing on Ferry-street, between Third and Central-streets, Hunter's Point, while carrying water in the back yard, was precipitated into the water, under the awning of the pier. Her screams as she went down brought to the spot a number of the neighbors to the rescue, when all apprehension of danger of course there was soon dissipated. Immediately after the accident Mrs. FRANKS was taken to the residence of Mrs. Dr. LEONARD, Lady President of the Union Relief Association, where she received every attention and comfort that the world can bestow. Mrs. Dr. LEONARD has also exerted her influence with her friends in behalf of the sufferer.

At a few remarks from the Chairman and a few of the gentlemen present, the meeting adjourned.

Another accident occurred on the Montauk Railroad, last night, from which, from the same cause as the one reported yesterday, a serious calamity might have resulted for a coal train ran into the rear of the passenger train, which was standing at the depot at Hicksville, and smashed the rear car to pieces. Fortunately, however, no one was injured, although the passengers were considerably frightened. The coal train was delayed by the accident.

An adjourned Coroner's inquest on the body of HENRY, the German, who was killed on the Long Island Railroad recently, was held yesterday at Newtown, when additional testimony was given which exonerated the engineer of the train from all blame.

A man was prostrated from the effects of sun-stroke yesterday afternoon on Ferry-street, Long Island City. He was taken to the Hospital. His name could not be ascertained.

The store of EDWIN MILES, the former Village Clerk of Astoria, was entered Tuesday morning for the second time within a week. The thieves obtained no entrance by means of the scuttle on the roof, which they gained by a ladder left standing against the house the day before. In climbing down from the scuttle great care had to be exercised, as immediately under was a stairway, and if the men who gained an entrance had jumped, instant death or serious injuries would have been the result. A chest of tea was taken and other articles of small value.

The Catholics of Flushing have resolved to send their children, the coming term to the public school. Heretofore they have supported a school of their own of about 450 pupils. The question now agitating the authorities what to do with this large addition. The school is already full, and 450 new pupils will more than fill the edifice.

STATEN ISLAND.

There is much complaining by the citizens of the island in consequence of the action of Captains of schooners and sloops, who visit various parts of the island and help themselves to sand, thereby acting in direct opposition to the intentions of the Town Commissioners, whose purpose it is to fill in these same places, instead of having them emptied out.

HENRY ULLMAN, a young inhabitant of Clifton, yesterday, while suffering from the effects of alcohol, made several attempts to throw himself from a third-story window, and on being prevented, inflicted a furious assault on JULIA SCHUMM, Mrs. Ullman's nursing. Sent to the Police Station, the officers released him on bail, and after a struggle arrested ULLMAN, who acted in a most violent manner.

The "peach" Fair, held by the ladies of Port Richmond, for the benefit of the North Reformed Church, was brought to a termination last night, with an excellent musical entertainment, in which a number of amateurs participated. The fair was a success, and realized a large sum to the funds of the church.

A young man named JAMES WILLIAMSON, employed as a laborer on a new building in Tower, Brighton, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon, and fell to the ground, a distance of ten feet, striking on his head. He was picked up insensible, with a broken hip and severe internal injuries. Everything possible was done to quiet and relieve her pains.

MICHAEL MCMAHON and MARY, his wife, after having lived together twenty years, quarrelled and separated, the husband abandoning his wife in New-York. After this they lived both each other again for a short time in Jersey City, and he treats her so cruelly, constantly kicking and pounding her at will. His wife complained of his conduct to Judge CHAMBERS, and he being bailed to answer, had his wife sent up for thirty days on a charge of drunk and disorderly. She now complains of him for false imprisonment.

The colored people of Paterson celebrate the proclamation of the Fifteenth Amendment on the 5th of September at "Bunker Hill." Extensive preparations are being made for the occasion.

The typhoid fever, which has been raging in Paterson, is abating. No deaths have been reported for several days, although there have been several severe cases in the Sisters' Hospital and elsewhere.

The Paterson Board of Education having invited architects to submit plans for the proposed Sixth Ward School-house, are now considering and comparing the plans submitted. The new building will be one of the most elegant and commodious in Paterson if the intentions of the members of the Board is fully carried out in the architects' plans.

Eleven prisoners are now in the Paterson Jail awaiting trial for various offences. One of these is a brother of SAM SUTTON, the colored murderer. He is charged with attempt to commit rape.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—A circular issued by Paymaster-General Brice gives the following information to the army:

The following have been the concurrences of the Second Controller of the Treasury, is published for the information and guidance of officers of the Pay Department:

First—By the law of July 15, 1870, salaries are established for officers of the army in lieu of the old system of pay and allowances.

Second—All payments of money of whatever character, accruing to officers of the army, are now devolved upon this Department.

Third—General Order No. 38, current series, announces the law fixing the salaries for each grade.

Fourth—In the case of officers will be detailed, when desired, be made monthly payments of one-twelfth of the annual salary prescribed; fractions of months to be commuted at the rates per day, reckoning each month as thirty days, according to the existing rule of the Treasury Department.

Fifth—The commencement of ten per centum of the current yearly pay for each term of five years' service, dates back to the volunteers or regulars, is to be reckoned in the same manner as under the former law; hitherto been reckoned, but only on the pare salary, not the salary increased by any previous accretions of the emolument, and not in any case to exceed forty per cent. of the same. This rendition in the law fixing the maximum allowance to Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel.

Gen. Meigs, acting, traveling expenses, postage stamps, and now issues to Judge Advocate, recruiting and witnesses serving with or in attendance upon military Courts, will be paid by Pay-masters in the manner and under the regulations in such cases provided for the Quartermaster's Department. Till

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